ADS61xx and ADS61B23EVM

User's Guide

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Texas Instruments

Contents

1 Overview **5**
1.1 ADS61xx/ADS61B23 EVM Quick-Start Procedure 5
2 Circuit Description **6**
2.1 Schematic Diagram 6
2.2 ADC Circuit Function 6
3 TI ADC SPI Control Interface **10**
3.1 Installing the ADC SPI Control Software 10
3.2 Setting Up the EVM for ADC SPI Control 11
3.3 Using the TI ADC SPI Interface Software 11
4 Connecting to FPGA Platforms **13**
4.1 TSW1100 13
4.2 TSW1200 13
5 ADC Evaluation **14**
5.1 Hardware Selection 14
5.2 Coherent Input Frequency Selection 15
6 Physical Description **16**
6.1 PCB Layout 16
6.2 Bill of Materials 21
6.3 EVM Schematics 23
Important Notices **29**

List of Figures

1	TI ADC SPC Interface Screen	10
2	Top Silkscreen	16
3	Component Side	17
4	Ground Plane 1	18
5	Power Plane 1	19
6	Bottom Side	20
7	EVM Schematic, Sheet 1	23
8	EVM Schematic, Sheet 2	24
9	EVM Schematic, Sheet 3	25
10	EVM Schematic, Sheet 4	26
11	EVM Schematic, Sheet 5	27
12	Breakout Board Schematic, Sheet 6	28

List of Tables

1	Breakout Board Pin Assignments	8
2	Jumpers	9
3	Surface-Mount Jumpers	9
4	ADS61xx Frequently Used Registers	12
5	Bill of Materials	21

1 Overview

This user's guide gives a general overview of the evaluation module (EVM) and provides a general description of the features and functions to be considered while using this module. This manual is applicable to the ADS6122, ADS6123, ADS6124, ADS6125, ADS6142, ADS6143, ADS6144, ADS6145, and ADS61B23, which collectively are referred to as ADS61xx and ADS61B23. The ADS61xx/ADS61B23 EVM provides a platform for evaluating the low-power, single-channel ADS61xx/ADS61B23 12- and 14-bit analog-to-digital converters (ADC), and the ADS61B23 12-bit ADC with buffered analog input under various signal, reference, and supply conditions.

This document should be used in combination with the respective ADC data sheet.

1.1 ADS61xx/ADS61B23 EVM Quick-Start Procedure

Using the quick-start procedure, many users can begin evaluating the ADC in a short time. The quick-start procedure uses the default conditions of the EVM as shipped from the factory. In addition, the quick-start guide configures the ADC in a CMOS offset binary data format. Users who have modified the board may find the quick-start procedure to be ineffective.

1. Supply 3.3 V to J11 while connecting the return to a shorted J11 and J14. Power on the device.
2. Confirm jumper J6 is shorted 1–2 and jumpers J2, J3, and J7 have positions 2–3 shorted.
3. Use the silkscreen to confirm jumper J1 is set to Offset Binary, CMOS output.
4. Use the silkscreen to confirm jumper J4 is set to 0dB Gain, Int Ref.
5. Supply a –1-dBFS filtered, low-phase-noise, 10-MHz CW tone into J8.
6. Supply a filtered, low-phase-noise clock to J9.
7. Use the accompanying breakout board and monitor the digital output (see Table 1).

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2 Circuit Description

2.1 Schematic Diagram

The schematic diagram for the EVM is in Section 6.3.

2.2 ADC Circuit Function

The following sections describe the function of individual circuits. See the relevant data sheet for device operating characteristics.

2.2.1 ADC Operational Mode

By default, the ADC is configured to operate in parallel-mode operation, because jumper (J3) asserts a 3.3-V state to the ADC reset pin. Consequently, the SW1 reset pushbutton must be pressed only when the device is configured in serial operation mode. Because the ADC is in parallel operation mode, voltages are used to set the ADC configuration modes. Users can use the EVM silkscreen to set the operation modes.

2.2.2 EVM Power Connections

Power is supplied to the EVM by banana jack sockets. Separate connections are provided for a 3.3-V digital buffer supply (J11) and 3.3-V analog supply (J13); however, by default these are shorted together using R65, a 0-Ω resistor. Consequently, users can supply power to either J11 or J13 to power the ADC. The separate connections allow users to separate analog and digital supplies by removing R65. When using the amplifier evaluation path, connect the positive rail to J20 and the negative rail to J16. The voltages depend on the coupling method and connection to the ADC. If the ADC VCM is not supplied to the amplifier and the amplifier is connected to the ADC in a dc-coupled fashion, set J20 to 4 V and J16 to –1 V. In ac-coupled configurations where the ADC VCM biases the ADC inputs, connect J20 to 5 V and J16 to GND. The ADC SPI interface and CDCP1803 also are powered through J20, which should be set to 5 V for operation of those circuits.

2.2.3 ADC Analog Inputs

The EVM is configured to accept a single-ended input source and convert it to an ac-coupled differential signal using a transformer. The inputs to the ADC must be dc-biased, which is accomplished by using the ADC VCM output. The input is provided by the SMA connector J8.

Using SMA input J10, users can evaluate the ADC using a THS4509 amplifier, which converts a single-ended input into a differential signal while providing 10 dB of signal gain. Users should enable the amplifier path by connecting JP7 1–2 and by shorting positions 2–3 on both surface-mount jumpers JP5 and JP6. At low input frequencies, the ADC represents a high-input impedance and R38, R46, and C76 form a low-pass filter with a 3-db cutoff frequency of 70 MHz. Users can change these component values depending on the bandwidth of the signal they are digitizing to band-limit the input noise into the ADC. Using an excessively high cutoff frequency degrades the SNR of the system. Before beginning evaluation of the amplifier path, a user must choose whether to dc-couple or ac-couple the amplifier path.

In a dc-coupled system, replace C75 and C77 with 0-Ω resistors and remove R37 and R45. Use the ADC VCM to set the CM input of the amplifier by ensuring that R21 is populated with a 0-Ω resistor. Because the ADC has a common-mode voltage of 1.5 V and because the THS4509 is not a rail-to-rail amplifier, adjust VCC to 4 V and –VCC to –1 V, which can be done by applying the respective voltages to J20 and J16.

For an ac-coupled system, use the voltage divider R37 and R45 to set the common-mode input of the amplifier, which should be set to the midpoint of the amplifier supply. Alternatively, users can leave R37 and R45 unpopulated and the amplifier sets its own common voltage to (VCC – VEE)/2. Capacitors C75 and C77 provide ac-coupling of the system, and the ADC inputs then can be biased by the R41 and R42 combination. Another ac-coupled approach, not supported on this EVM, is to use a transformer at the outputs of the THS4509. In this case, the transformer provides for ac-coupling, and the inputs of the ADC can be biased by feeding the ADC VCM to the transformer center tap on the secondary.

Note that the THS4509 used on this EVM is pinout compatible with the THS4508, THS4511, THS4513, and THS4520. Users can easily interchange the amplifier on this EVM and pick the appropriate amplifier based on common-mode range, power supplies, and frequency of operation. Contact your local Texas Instruments (TI) sales representative for assistance in selection of these amplifiers.

2.2.4 ADC Clock Input

Connect a filtered, low-phase-noise clock input to J9. A transformer, T3, provides the conversion from a single-ended clock signal into a differential clock signal.

The EVM also provides a clock distribution path using the CDCP1803. The CDCP1803 provides for a 1:3 LVDS fanout helpful when clocking multiple ADCs from the same clocking source. Users selecting this input path should use a low-jitter square-wave input. In addition, the CDCP1803 jitter performance makes this a valid clocking solution only for input frequencies in the first Nyquist zone, as jitter degrades SNR for frequencies much above the first Nyquist zone. To use this path, change jumper JP8 to short 1–2, and JP2, JP3, and JP4 to short pins 2–3.

2.2.5 ADC Digital Outputs

The ADS61xx/ADS61B23 ADC parallel digital outputs are brought to J10, a high-density Samtec™ connector. Several options are available in processing the ADC data.

1. The mating logic analyzer breakout board can capture the ADC data using a logic analyzer. Users who choose this option should use the companion breakout board and Table 1 for the connection details. Users lacking access to a logic analyzer can use the TSW1100 to capture the digital data. See the connection guidelines in Section 4.1.
2. Users can create their own digital interface board which directly interfaces to the ADC. In this case, they design their mating digital interface board with the Samtec part number QSO-060-01-F-D-A, which is the companion part number to the EVM connector.

Table 1. Breakout Board Pin Assignments

J4 PIN	ADS6122/23/B23/24/25 DESCRIPTION	ADS6142/43/44/45 DESCRIPTION
1	GND	GND
2	CLK	CLK
3	GND	GND
4	NC	NC
5	GND	GND
6	NC	Data bit 0 (LSB)
7	GND	GND
8	NC	Data bit 1
9	GND	GND
10	Data bit 0 (LSB)	Data bit 2
11	GND	GND
12	Data bit 1	Data bit 3
13	GND	GND
14	Data bit 2	Data bit 4
15	GND	GND
16	Data bit 3	Data bit 5
17	GND	GND
18	Data bit 4	Data bit 6
19	GND	GND
20	Data bit 5	Data bit 7
21	GND	GND
22	Data bit 6	Data bit 8
23	GND	GND
24	Data bit 7	Data bit 9
25	GND	GND
26	Data bit 8	Data bit 10
27	GND	GND
28	Data bit 9	Data bit 11
29	GND	GND
30	Data bit 10	Data bit 12
31	GND	GND
32	Data bit 11 (MSB)	Data bit 13 (MSB)
33	GND	GND
34	NC	NC
35	GND	GND
36	NC	NC
37	GND	GND
38	NC	NC
39	GND	GND
40	NC	NC

2.2.6 Jumper Selections

The EVM features several jumpers whose functions are described in Table 2. The EVM also features surface-mount jumpers in cases where either the signal integrity is important or the functions are rarely used. Table 3 summarizes these options.

Table 2. Jumpers

Description	Reference Designator	Default Selection	Optional Selection
Parallel mode: SEN pin voltage bias	J1	5–6, Offset binary, CMOS output	Multiple choices
SEN control	J2	2–3, EVM controlled	1–2, USB or FPGA controlled
ADC control mode	J3	2–3, Parallel mode	1–2, serial mode
Parallel mode: SCLK pin voltage bias	J4	1–2, 0-dB Gain, Int Ref	Multiple choices
ADS61xx/ADS61B23 power down	J5	1–2, ADS61xx/ADS61B23 powered on	2–3, ADS61xx/ADS61B23 powered off
SDATA control	J6	1–2, USB or FPGA controlled	2–3, EVM controlled
SCLK control	J7	2–3, EVM controlled	2–3, USB or FPGA controlled

Table 3. Surface-Mount Jumpers

Description	Reference Designator	Default Selection	Optional Selection
	JP1	Probe point for CDCP1803 output	
Clock input path selection	JP2	1–2, transformer coupled path	2–3, CDCP1803 path
Clock input path selection	JP3	1–2, transformer coupled path	2–3, CDCP1803 path
Clock input path selection	JP4	1–2, transformer coupled path	2–3, CDCP1803 path
Analog input path	JP5	1–2, transformer coupled input path	2–3, THS4509 path
Analog input path	JP6	1–2, transformer coupled input path	2–3, THS4509 path
THS4509 power down	JP7	2–3, THS4509 powered down	1–2, THS4509 powered on
CDCP1803 power down	JP8	2–3, CDCP1803 powered down	1–2, CDCP1803 powered on

3 TI ADC SPI Control Interface

This section describes the software features accompanying the EVM kit. The TI ADC SPI control software provides full control of the SPI interface, allowing users to write to any of the ADC registers found in the ADC data sheet. For most ADS61xx/ADS61B23 performance evaluations, users do not need to use the TI SPI control software to get evaluation results. Users only need to use the ADC SPI control software when the desired feature is inaccessible because the ADC is in parallel interface mode.

3.1 Installing the ADC SPI Control Software

The ADC SPI control software can be installed on a personal computer by running the setup.exe file located on the CD. This file installs the graphical user interface (GUI) along with the USB drivers needed to communicate to the USB port that resides on the EVM. After the software is installed and the USB cable has been plugged in for the first time, the user is prompted to complete the installation of the USB drivers. When prompted, users should allow the Windows® operating system to search for device drivers, and it should automatically find the TI ADC SPI interface drivers. See Figure 1.

Note: Before plugging in the USB cable for the first time, install the TI ADC SPI software. The software installs the drivers necessary for USB communication.

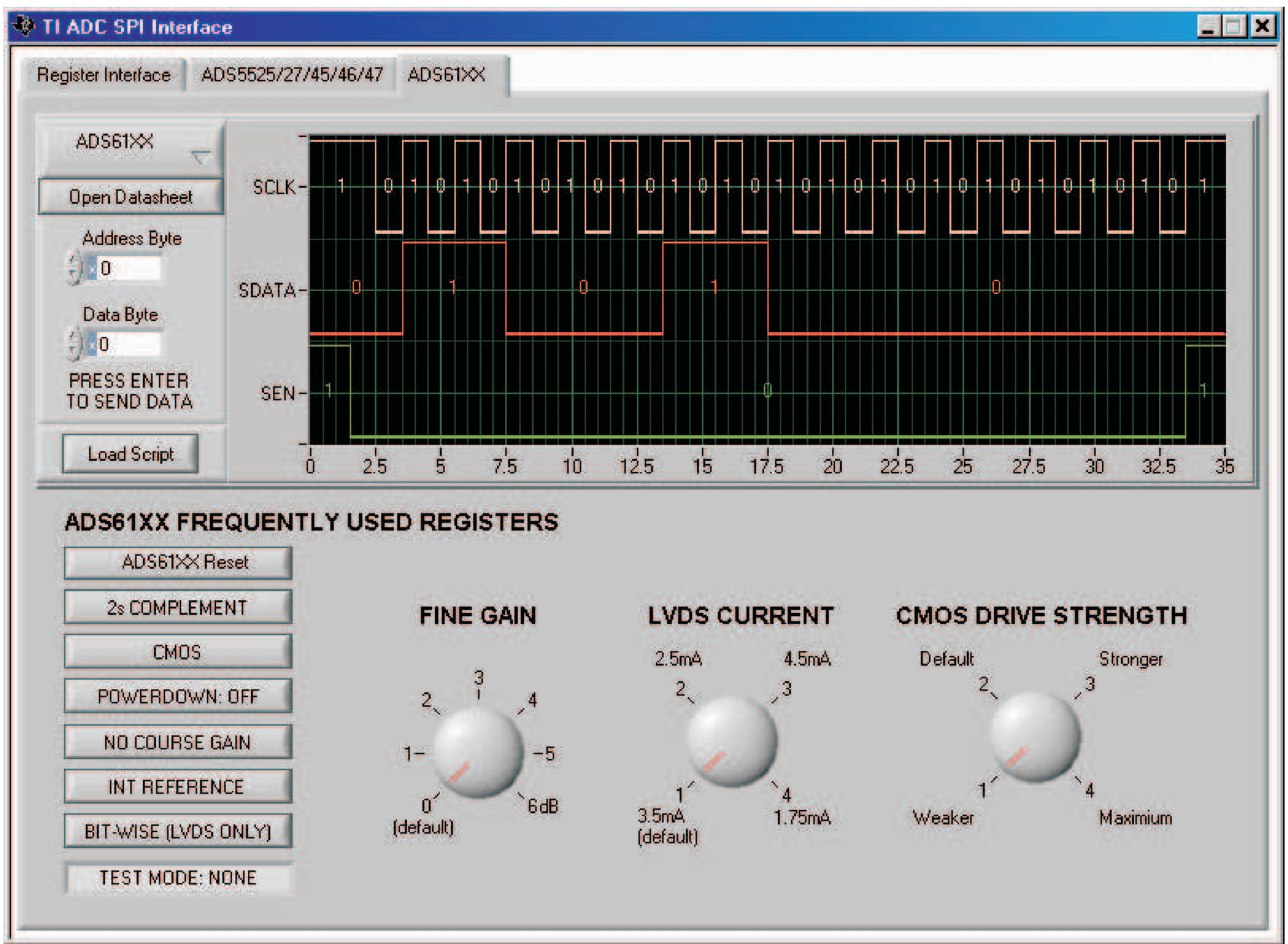


Figure 1. TI ADC SPC Interface Screen

3.2 Setting Up the EVM for ADC SPI Control

Users who wish to use the ADC SPI interface must supply 5 VDC to J20, which provides power to the USB circuit. By default, the EVM comes with the ADC configured in parallel mode. In order to use the SPI interface to control the ADC modes of operation, users must move several jumpers.

- Move jumper J3 to short positions 1–2, which places the ADC into serial operation mode.
- Move jumper J7 to short positions 1–2, which allows the USB circuit to control SCLK.
- Move jumper J6 to short positions 1–2, which allows the USB circuit to control SDATA.
- Move jumper J2 to short positions 1–2, which allows the USB circuit to control SEN.

3.3 Using the TI ADC SPI Interface Software

Once the software is installed and the USB cable is connected, three primary modes of operating the software are available: SPI Register Writes, SPI Register Write Using a Script File, and ADS61xx/ADS61B23 Frequently Used Registers.

3.3.1 SPI Register Writes

The most basic mode of operation allows full control of writing to individual register addresses. In the top left corner of the interface screen (Figure 1), select the ADS61xx ADC from the ADC SPI Protocol drop-down list. Next, type the Address Bytes(s) in hexadecimal (hex) and Data Byte(s) in hex, which can be found in the device data sheet. When you are ready to send this command to the ADC, press "Enter" on your keyboard. The graph indicator is updated with the patterns sent to the ADC. The default inputs to both the Address Byte(s) and Data Byte(s) fields are hex inputs as designated by the small *x* in the control. Users can change the default input style by clicking on the "x" to binary, decimal, octal, or hex. Multiple register writes can be written simply by changing the contents of the Address Byte(s) and Data Byte(s) field and pressing Enter again.

3.3.2 SPI Register Write Using a Script File

For situations where the same multiple registers must be written on a frequent basis, users can easily use a text editor to create a script file containing all ADC register writes. An example script file is located in the \\Install Directory\Script Files\ADS6145_LVDS_CourseGain.txt. Users who wish to take advantage of writing their own script files should start by using the ADS6145_LVDS_CourseGain.txt as a template file. When ready to write the contents of the script file to the ADC, users can press the Load Script button and they will be prompted for the file location of their script file. The commands are sent to the ADC when the user acknowledges the selection of the file.

3.3.2.1 ADS61xx Frequently Used Registers

For ease of use, several buttons have been added that allow one-click register writes of commonly used features found in Table 4. These are found in the ADS61xx tab, as these commands are specific to the ADS61xx ADC only. The software writes to the ADC both the contents of the associated address and data when the button is clicked. When the ADS61xx Reset button is pressed, it issues a software reset to the ADC, and it resets the button values to match the contents inside of the ADC. The graph indicator plots the SPI commands written to the ADC when a button has been depressed.

Table 4. ADS61xx Frequently Used Registers

Default Value	Alternate Value
ADS61xx Reset	
2s Complement	Straight Binary
CMOS	DDR LVDS
Powerdown: OFF	Powerdown On
No Course Gain	3.5-dB Course Gain
INT Reference	EXT Reference
Bit-Wise (LVDS Only)	Byte-Wise
Test Mode: None	Multiple Options

4 Connecting to FPGA Platforms

The ADS61xx/ADS61B23 EVM provides several connection options to mate the EVM to various FPGA development platforms and FPGA-based capture boards.

4.1 TSW1100

Using the accompanying CMOS breakout board, users can easily mate TI's TSW1100 capture board to the ADS61xx/ADS61B23 EVM. Simply connect the breakout board to the J2 (Channel 2) connector on the TSW1100. From an orientation standpoint, the Xilinx™ FPGA faces the ADC when correctly configured.

Before using the TSW1100 to capture ADC data for the first time, users should update the TSW1100 Supported_ADCs.txt file. They should explore the accompanying ADS61xx/ADS61B23 software CD and replace the installed TSW1100 Supported_ADC.txt file with the one found on the CD; this file adds TSW1100 support for both the ADS612x and ADS614x.

Finally, users should ensure that the ADC61xxEVM is configured in CMOS output mode. In addition, the TSW1100 represents a load greater than 5 pF and as such, users should consider boosting the CMOS drive strength by using the TI SPI Control software. In many cases, the boosting of the drive strength is not required to perform valid data captures when using the TSW1100; this is an optional step.

4.2 TSW1200

The ADS61xx/ADS61B23 natively plugs into the TSW1200 FPGA platform. In most circumstances, the TSW1200 functions as a deserializer. However, the Virtex™-4 FPGA can be reprogrammed to allow the ultimate in flexible solution prototyping. For users wishing to apply FPGA control over the ADS61xx/ADS61B23 SPI interface, move the surface-mount jumpers into the following positions.

- Move the jumper on J2 (SEN) to the 1–2 position, and remove R7 and populate R62 with a 0-Ω resistor.
- Move the jumper on J7 (SCLK) to the 1–2 position, and remove R20 while installing the 0-Ω resistor to R63.
- Move the jumper on J6 (SDATA) to the 1–2 position, and remove R19 while installing the 0-Ω resistor to R64.
- Remove R18.
- Move the jumper on J3 to position 1–2 to configure the ADC into the SPI operation mode (serial interface mode).

5 ADC Evaluation

This section describes how to set up a typical ADC evaluation system that is similar to what TI uses to perform testing for data-sheet generation. Consequently, the information in this section is generic in nature and is applicable to all high-speed, high-resolution ADC evaluations. This section covers signal tone analysis, which yields ADC data-sheet figures of merit such as signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and spurious free dynamic range (SFDR).

5.1 Hardware Selection

To reveal the true performance of the ADC under evaluation, great care should be taken in selecting both the ADC signal source and ADC clocking source.

5.1.1 Analog Input Signal Generator

When choosing the quality of the ADC analog input source, consider both harmonic distortion performance of the signal generator and the noise performance of the source.

In many cases, the harmonic distortion performance of the signal generator is inferior to that of the ADC, and additional filtering is needed if users expect to reproduce the ADC SFDR numbers found in the data sheet. Users can easily evaluate the harmonic distortion of the signal generator by hooking it directly to a spectrum analyzer, measuring the power of the output signal, and comparing that to the power of the integer multiples of the output signal frequency. If the harmonic distortion is worse than the ADC under evaluation, the ADC digitizes the performance of the signal generator and the true SFDR of the ADC is masked. To alleviate this, it is recommended that users provide additional LC filtering after the signal generator output.

Another important metric when deciding on a signal generator is its noise performance. As with the distortion performance, if the noise performance is worse than that of the ADC under evaluation, the ADC digitizes the performance of the source. Noise can be broken into two components, broadband noise and close-in phase noise. Broadband noise can be improved by the LC filter added to improve distortion performance; however, the close-in phase noise typically cannot be improved by additional filtering. Therefore, when selecting an analog signal source, it is important to review the manufacturer's phase noise plots and take care to choose a signal generator with the best phase-noise performance.

5.1.2 Clock Signal Generator

Equally important in the high-performance ADC evaluation setup is the selection of the clocking source. Most modern ADCs, the ADS61xx/ADS61B23 included, accept either a sinusoidal or a square-wave clock input. The key metric in selecting a clocking source is selecting a source with the lowest jitter. This becomes increasingly important as the ADC input frequency (f_{in}) increases, because the ADC SNR evaluation setups can become jitter-limited (t_j) as shown by the following equation.

$$\text{SNR (dBc)} = 20 \log (2\pi \times f_{in} \times t_j(\text{rms}))$$

In theory, a square-wave source with femtosecond jitter would be ideal for an ADC evaluation setup. However, in practical terms, most commercially available square-wave generators offer jitter measured in picoseconds, which is too great for high-resolution ADC evaluation setups. Therefore, most evaluation setups rely on the ADC internal clock buffer to convert a sinusoidal input signal into a ultralow-jitter square wave. When selecting a sinusoidal clocking source, it has been shown that phase noise has a direct impact on jitter performance. Consequently, great scrutiny should be applied to the phase-noise performance of the clocking signal generator. TI has found that high-Q monolithic crystal filters can improve the phase noise of the signal generator, and these filters become essential elements of the evaluation setup when high ADC input frequencies are being evaluated.

5.2 Coherent Input Frequency Selection

Typical ADC analysis requires users to collect the resulting time-domain data and perform a Fourier transform to analyze the data in the frequency domain. A stipulation of the Fourier transform is that the signal must be continuous-time; however, this is impractical when looking at a finite set of ADC samples, usually collected from a logic analyzer. Consequently, users typically apply a window function to minimize the time-domain discontinuities that arise when analyzing a finite set of samples. For ADC analysis, window functions have their own frequency signatures or lobes that distort both SNR and SFDR measurements of the ADC.

TI uses the concept of coherent sampling to work around the use of a window function. The central premise of coherent sampling entails that the input signal into the ADC is carefully chosen such that when a continuous-time signal is reconstructed from a finite sample set, no time-domain discontinuities exist. To achieve this, the input frequency must be an integer multiple of the ratio of the ADC sample rate (f_s) and the number of samples collected from the logic analyzer (N_s). The ratio of f_s to N_s is typically referred to as the fundamental frequency (f_f). Determining the ADC input frequency is a two-step process. First, the users select the frequency of interest for evaluating the ADC; then, they divide this by the fundamental frequency. This typically yields a non-integer value, which should be rounded to the nearest odd, preferably prime, integer. Once that integer, or frequency bin (f_{bin}), has been determined, users multiply this with the fundamental frequency to obtain a coherent frequency to program into their ADC input signal generator. The procedure is summarized as follows.

$f_f = f_s/N_s$

$f_{bin} = \text{Odd_round}(f_{desired}/f_f)$

Coherent frequency = $f_f \times f_{bin}$

6 Physical Description

This section describes the physical characteristics and PCB layout of the EVM.

6.1 PCB Layout

The EVM is constructed on a four-layer, 0.062-inch thick PCB using FR-4 material. The individual layers are shown in Figure 2 through Figure 6. The layout features a split ground plane; however, similar performance can be obtained with careful layout using a common ground plane.

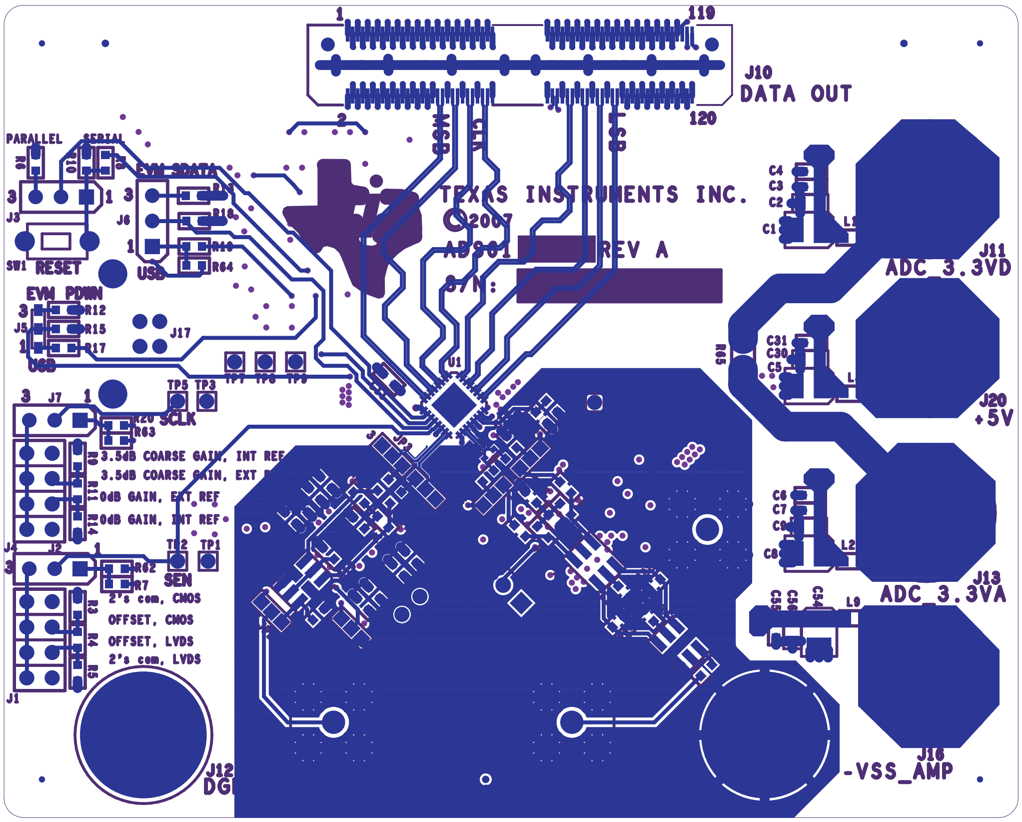


Figure 2. Top Silkscreen

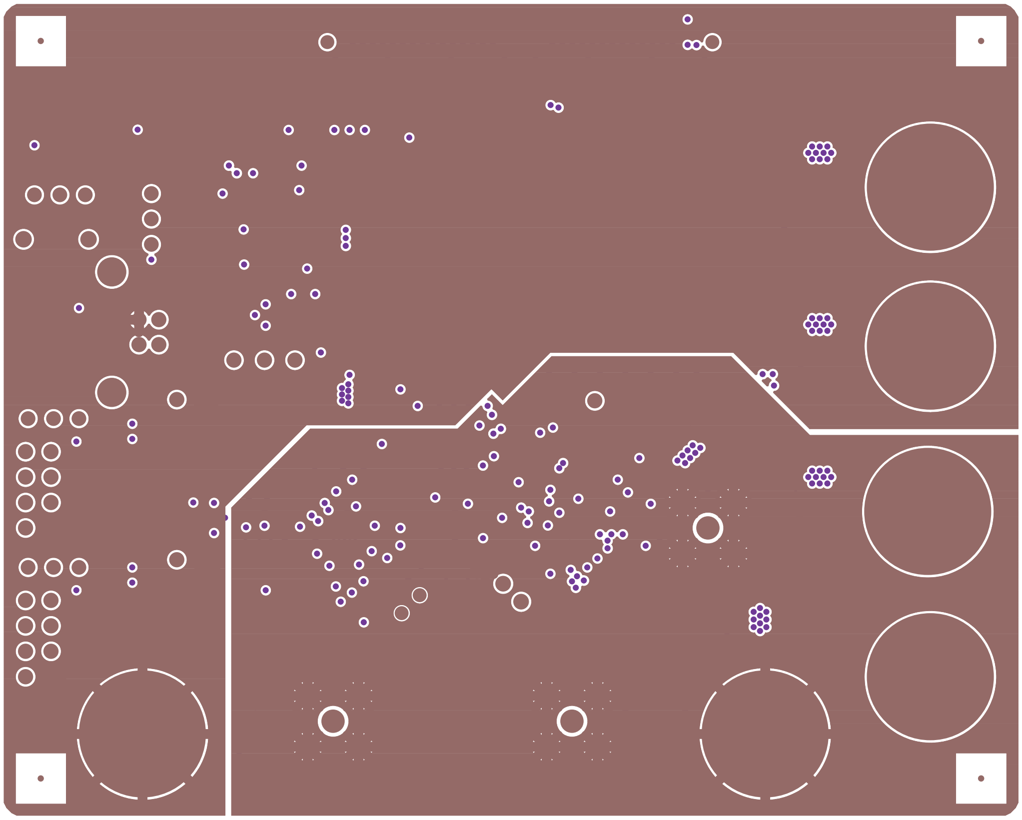


Figure 3. Component Side

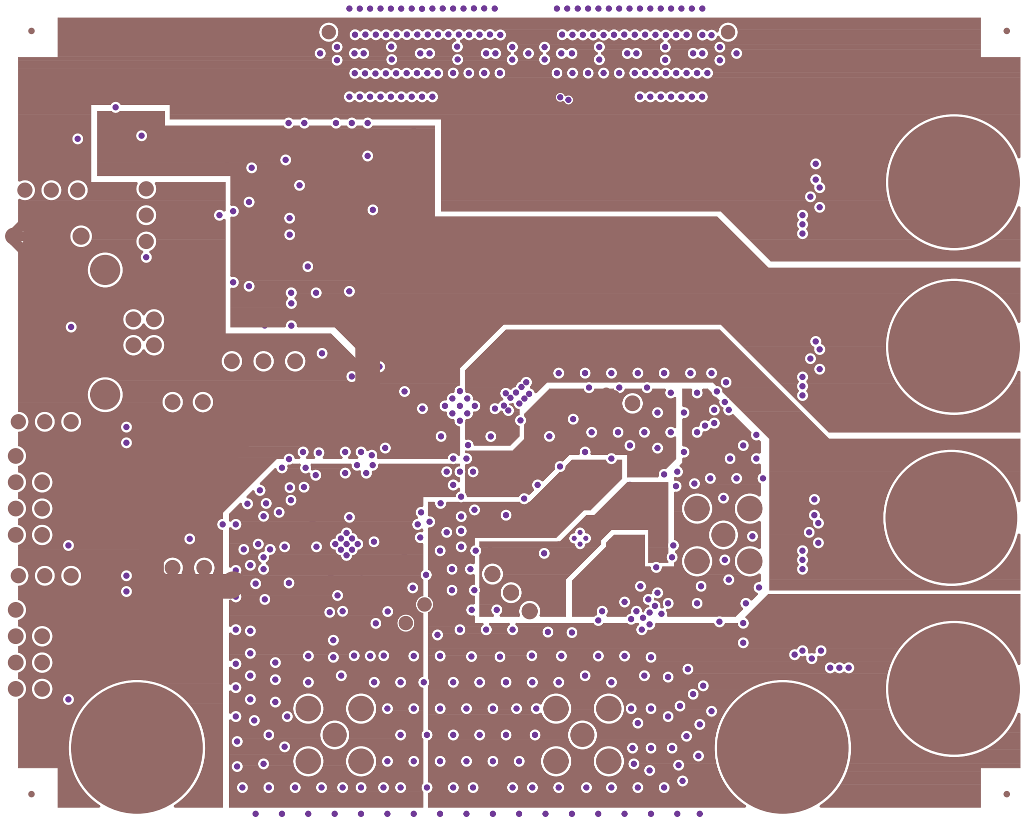


Figure 4. Ground Plane 1

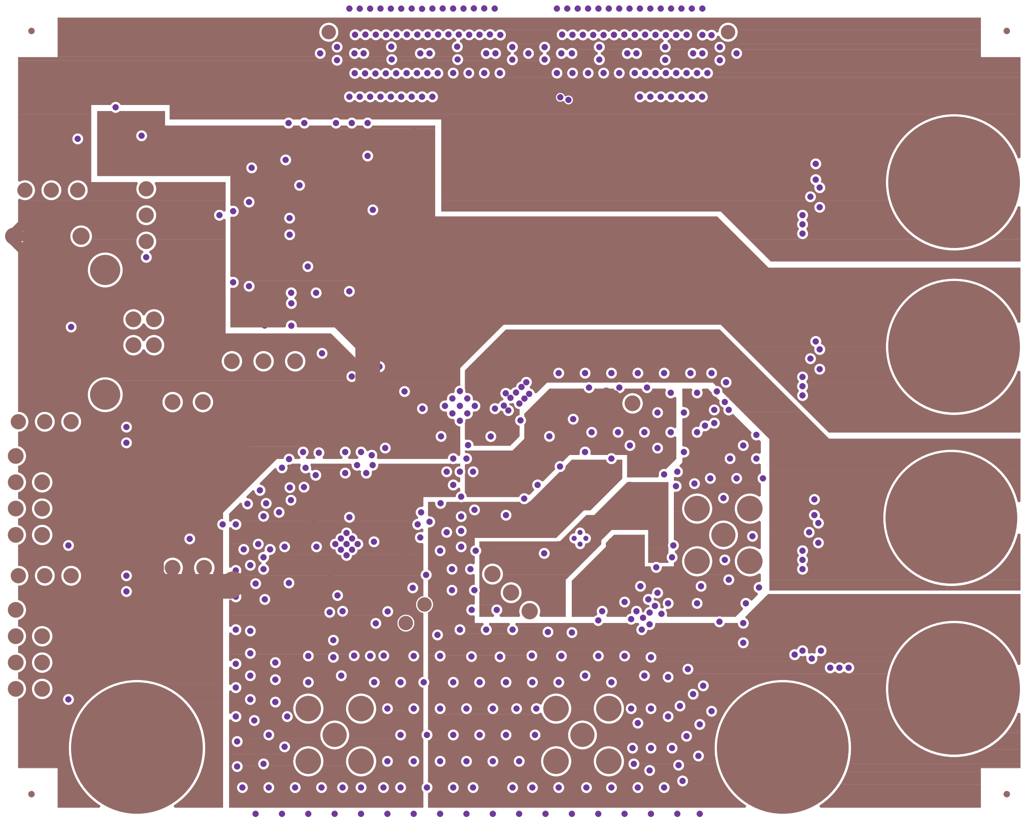


Figure 5. Power Plane 1

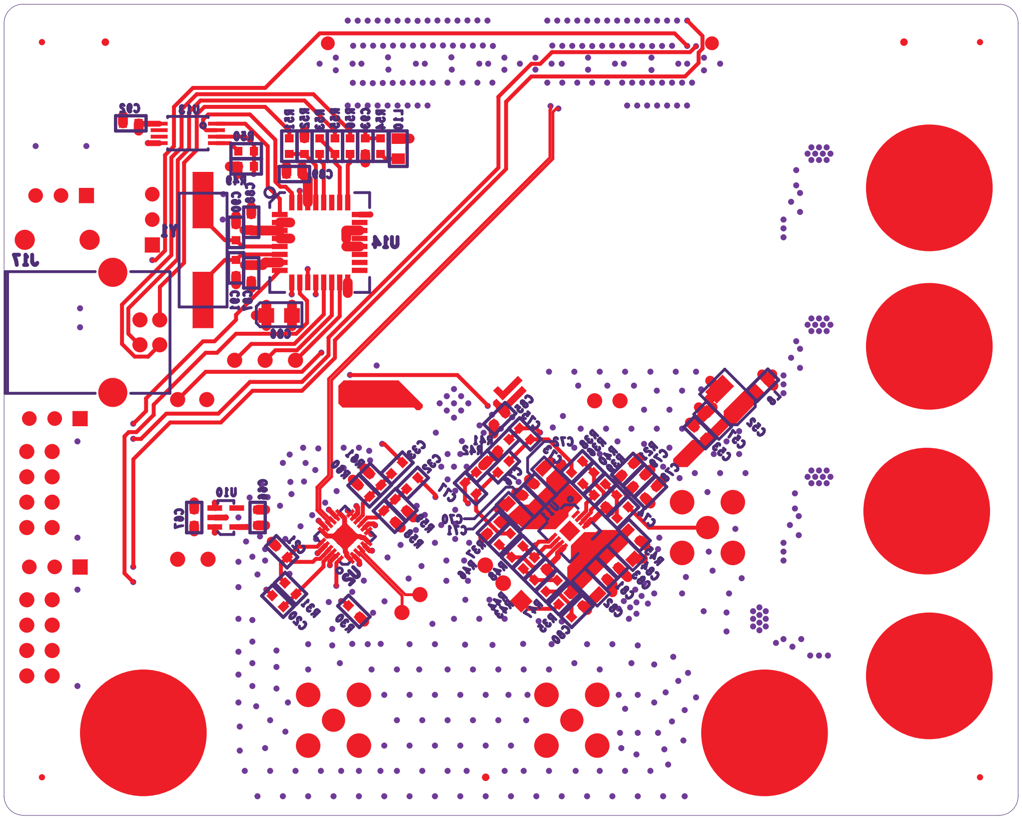


Figure 6. Bottom Side

6.2 Bill of Materials

Table 5. Bill of Materials

Qty	Reference	Not Installed	Part	Foot Print	Part Number	Manufacturer
5	C1, C5, C8, C52, C54		33 µF	TANT_B	B45196H2336M209	Kemet
5	C2, C9, C30, C56, C57		10 µF	805	ECJ-2FB0J106K	Panasonic
3	C3, C6, C31		1 µF	603	ECJ-1VB1A105K	Panasonic
43	C4, C7, C11–C29,C32–C35, C53, C55, C66, C67, C70, C72,C74, C75, C77–C79,C81, C83, C85, C87–C89, C92		0.1 µF	603	ECJ-1VB1C104K	Panasonic
4	C71, C73, C82, C84		10 µF	805	ECJ-2FB1A106K	Panasonic
1	C76		18 pF	603	ECJ-1VC1H180J	Panasonic
1	C80		0.22 µF	603	ECJ-1VB1A224K	Panasonic
1	C86		10 µF	TANT_A	T491A106M010AT	Kemet
2	C90,C91		27 pF	603	GRM1885C2A270JA01D	Murata
1	C93		0.01 µF	603	C0603C103K1RACTU	Kemet
0	JP1	Not installed	HEADER 2/SM	JUMPER2	NO PART	
5	JP2–JP6		Jumper_1x3_SMT, Short pin 1 and 2 with 0 Ω	SJP3_JUMPER	NO PART	
1	JP8		Jumper_1x3_SMT, Short pin 2 and 3 with 0 Ω	SJP3_JUMPER	NO PART	
2	J1, J4		HEADER 4x2	hdr4X2_100ctr	90131-0124	Molex
4	J2, J3, J7, JP7		HMTSW-103-07-G-S-.240	HDR_THVT_1x3_100_M	HMTSW-103-07-G-S-.240	Samtec
1	J6		HMTSW-103-07-G-S-.240	HDR_THVT_1x3_100_M	HMTSW-103-07-G-S-.240	Samtec
1	J5		SMD3P_BRIDGE, Short pin 1 and 2 with 0 Ω	smd_bridge_0603	NO PART	
3	J8, J9, J15		SMA	SMA_THVT_320x320	142-0701-201	Johnson Components
1	J10		CONN_QTH_30X2-D-A	conn_QTH_30X2-D-A	QTH-060-02-F-D-A	Samtec
4	J11, J13, J16, J20		RED	Banana Jack	ST-351A	ALLIED ELECTRONICS
2	J12, J14		BLK	Banana Jack	ST-351B	ALLIED ELECTRONICS
1	J17		CONN USB TYP B FEM	conn_usb_typb_fem	897-30-004-90-000	Milmax
5	L1–L3, L8, L9		68	603	MI0603J680R-10	Steward
1	L10		1 k at 100 MHz	805	BLM21AG102SN1D	Murata
6	R3–R5, R9, R11, R14		1 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF1001V	Panasonic
5	R6, R10, R15, R18, R35		10 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF1002V	Panasonic
4	R7, R26, R57, R66(1)		0 Ω	603	ERJ-3GEY0R00V	Panasonic
8	R8, R12, R13, R17, R19, R20, R40, R44		100 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF1000V	Panasonic
1	R16		10 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF10R0V	Panasonic
2	R22, R25		200 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF2000V	Panasonic
2	R23, R24		39 Ω	603	RC0603FR-0739RL	Panasonic
0	R27, R28	Not installed	121 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF1210V	Panasonic
5	R29, R31, R38, R46, R47		49.9 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF49R9V	Panasonic
1	R30		60.4 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF6042V	Panasonic
2	R32, R34		10 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF10R0V	Panasonic

(1) Remove R66 for the ADS61B23 EVM.

Table 5. Bill of Materials (continued)

Qty	Reference	Not Installed	Part	Foot Print	Part Number	Manufacturer
0	R33	Not installed	200 Ω	402	ERJ-2RKF2000X	Panasonic
2	R36, R48		348 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF3480V	Panasonic
0	R37, R45	Not installed	499 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF4990V	Panasonic
2	R39, R43		69.8 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF69R8V	Panasonic
0	R41, R42	Not installed	200 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF2000V	Panasonic
1	R49		10 kΩ	603	ERJ-3GEYJ103V	Panasonic
1	R50		2.21 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF2211V	Panasonic
1	R51		4.7 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF4R71V	Panasonic
0	R52	Not installed	10 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF1002V	Panasonic
1	R53		1.5 kΩ	603	ERJ-3EKF1501V	Panasonic
0	R21, R54, R62–R64	Not installed	0 Ω	603	ERJ-3GEY0R00V	Panasonic
2	R55, R56		26.7 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF26R7V	Panasonic
2	R58, R60		130 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF1300V	Panasonic
2	R59, R61		82.5 Ω	603	ERJ-3EKF82R5V	Panasonic
1	R65		0 Ω	1206	ERJ-S080R00V	Panasonic
1	SW1		SW PUSHBUTTON	SW_RESET_PTS635	PTS635SL43	C & K Switch
3	TP1, TP3, TP6		Test Point Black	testpoint	5001	Keystone
3	TP2, TP4, TP5		Test Point White	testpoint	5002	Keystone
0	TP7–TP9	Not installed	T POINT R	TESTPOINT	5002	Keystone
2	T1, T2		TC4-1W	XFMR_TC4-1W	TC4-1W	Mini Circuits
1	T3		TC1-1T	XFMR_TC4-1W	TC1-1T	Mini Circuits
1	U1		ADS614X	QFN32		TI
1	U2		CDCP1803	mlf_qfn_24	CDCP1803RGET	TI
1	U10		TPS73233	DBV5	TPS73233DBVT	TI
1	U11		THS4509	QFN16	THS4509RGTT	TI
1	U13		93C66B	TSSOP8	93C66B	Microchip
1	U14		FT245BM	PQFP32	FT245BM	Future Technology Devices
1	Y1		6.0000MHz	smd_csm-7_xtal	ECS-60-32-5PDN-TR	ECS
4	MP2		Screw machine, ph 4-40 × 3/8		PMS 440 0038 PH	Building Fasteners
4	MP3		Stand-off hex .5/4-40THR		1902C	Keystone Electronic

6.3 EVM Schematics

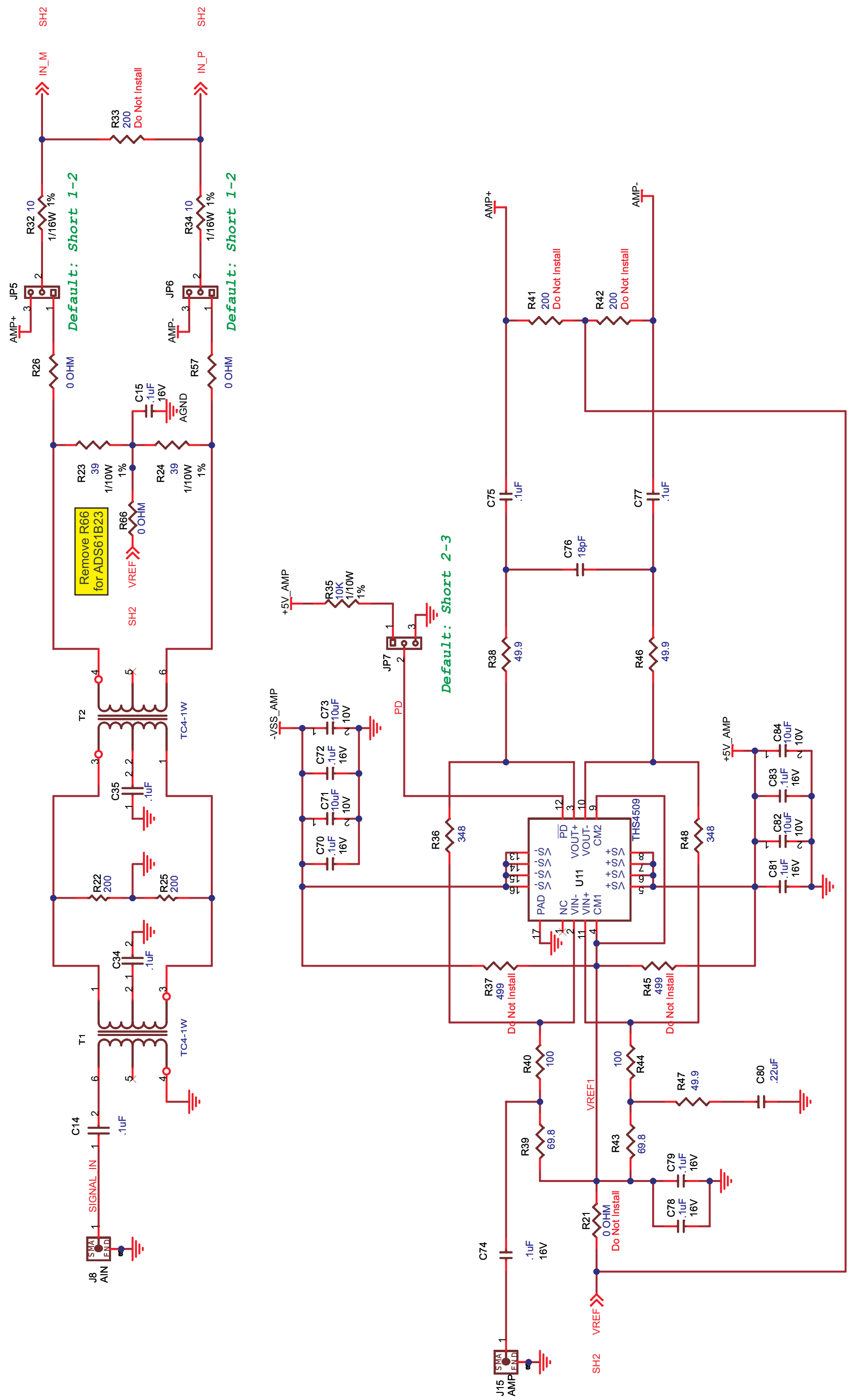


Figure 7. EVM Schematic, Sheet 1

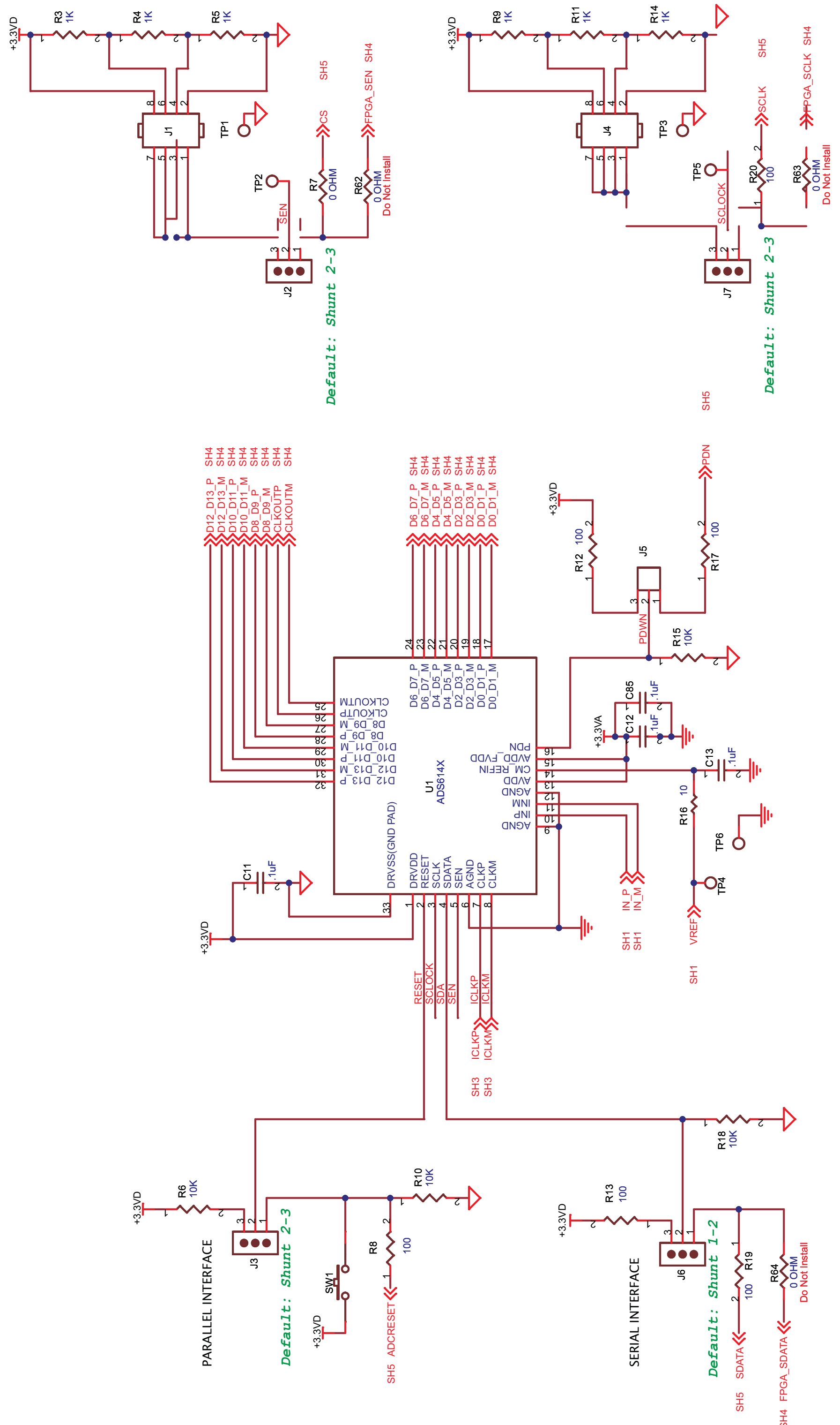


Figure 8. EVM Schematic, Sheet 2

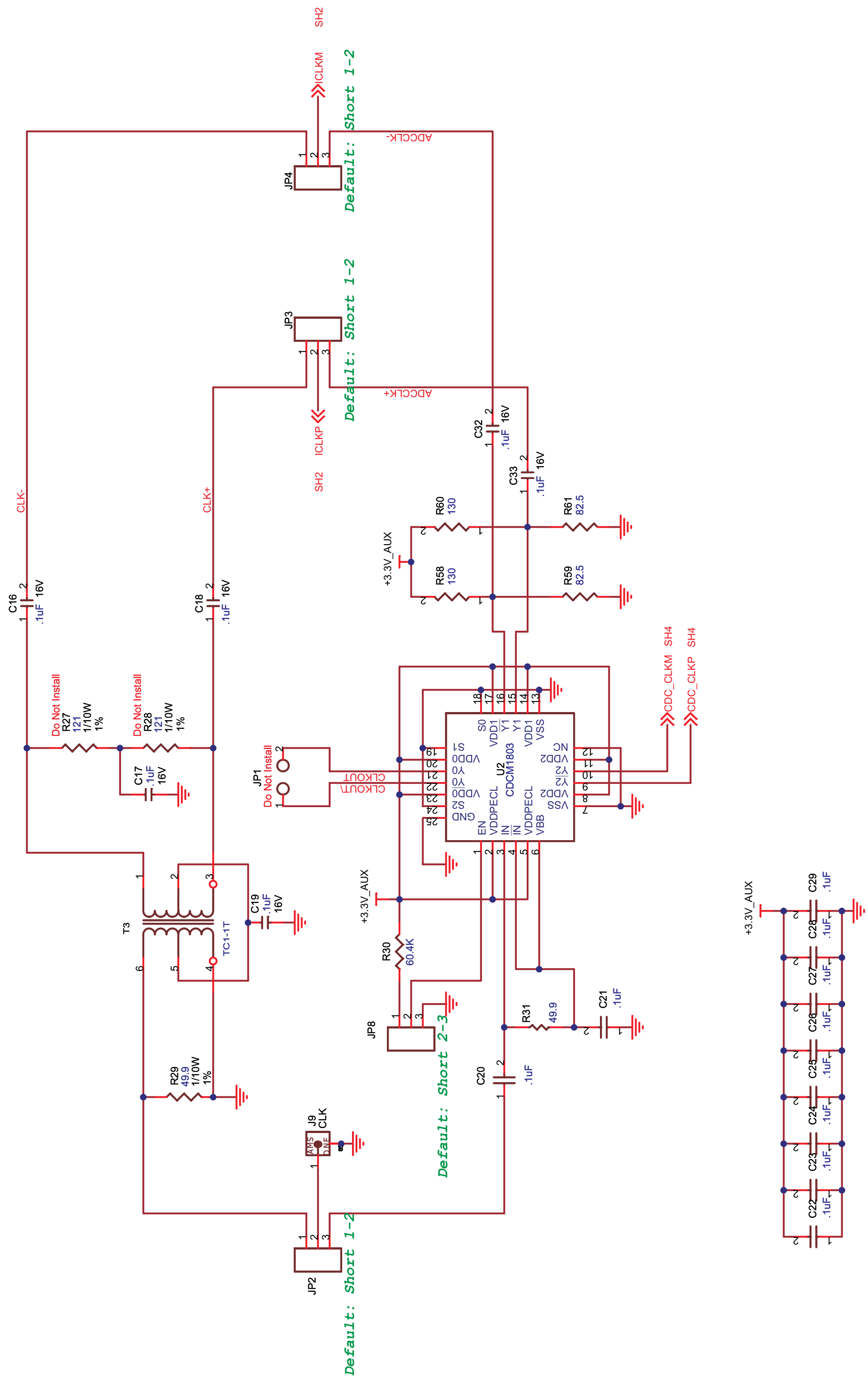


Figure 9. EVM Schematic, Sheet 3

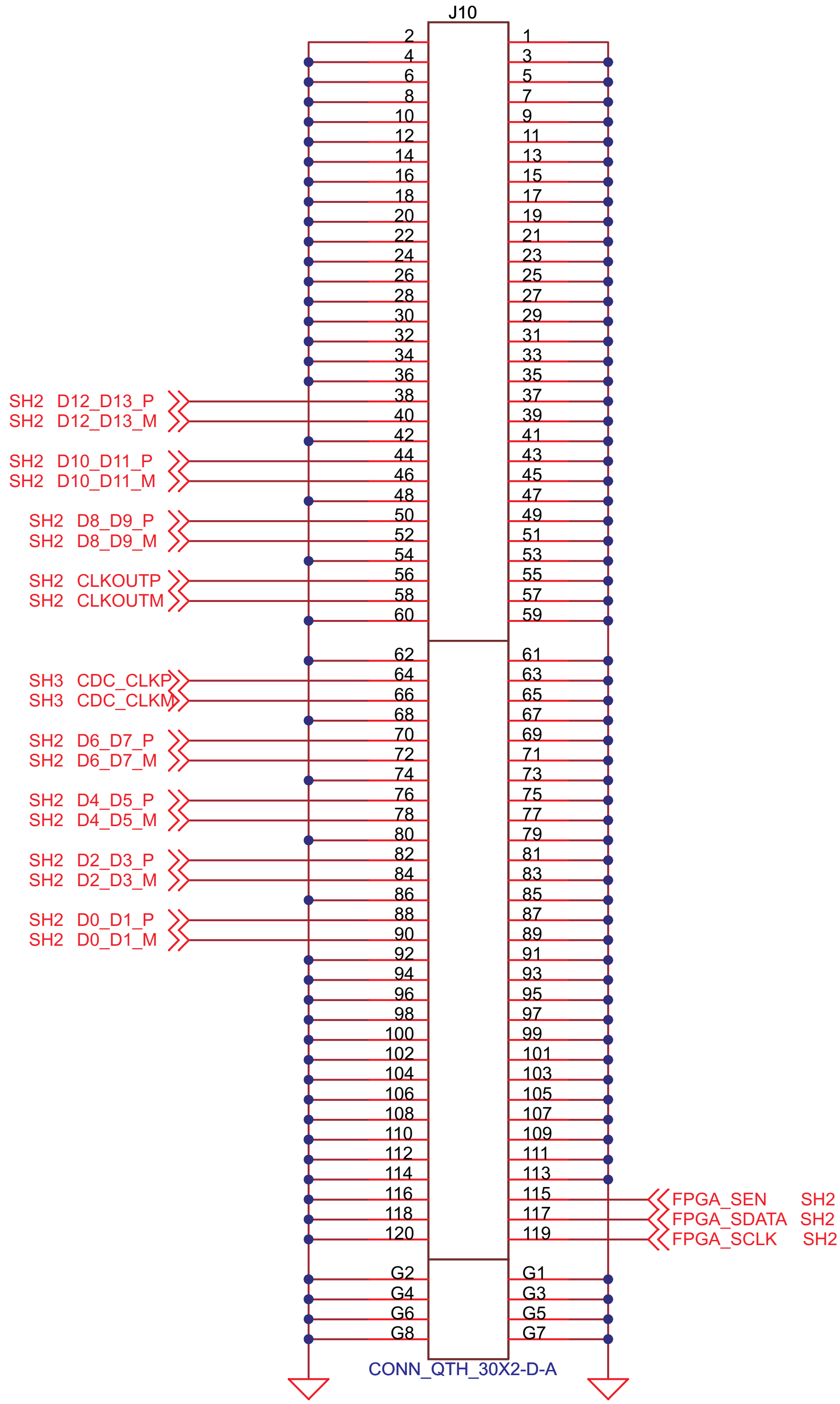


Figure 10. EVM Schematic, Sheet 4

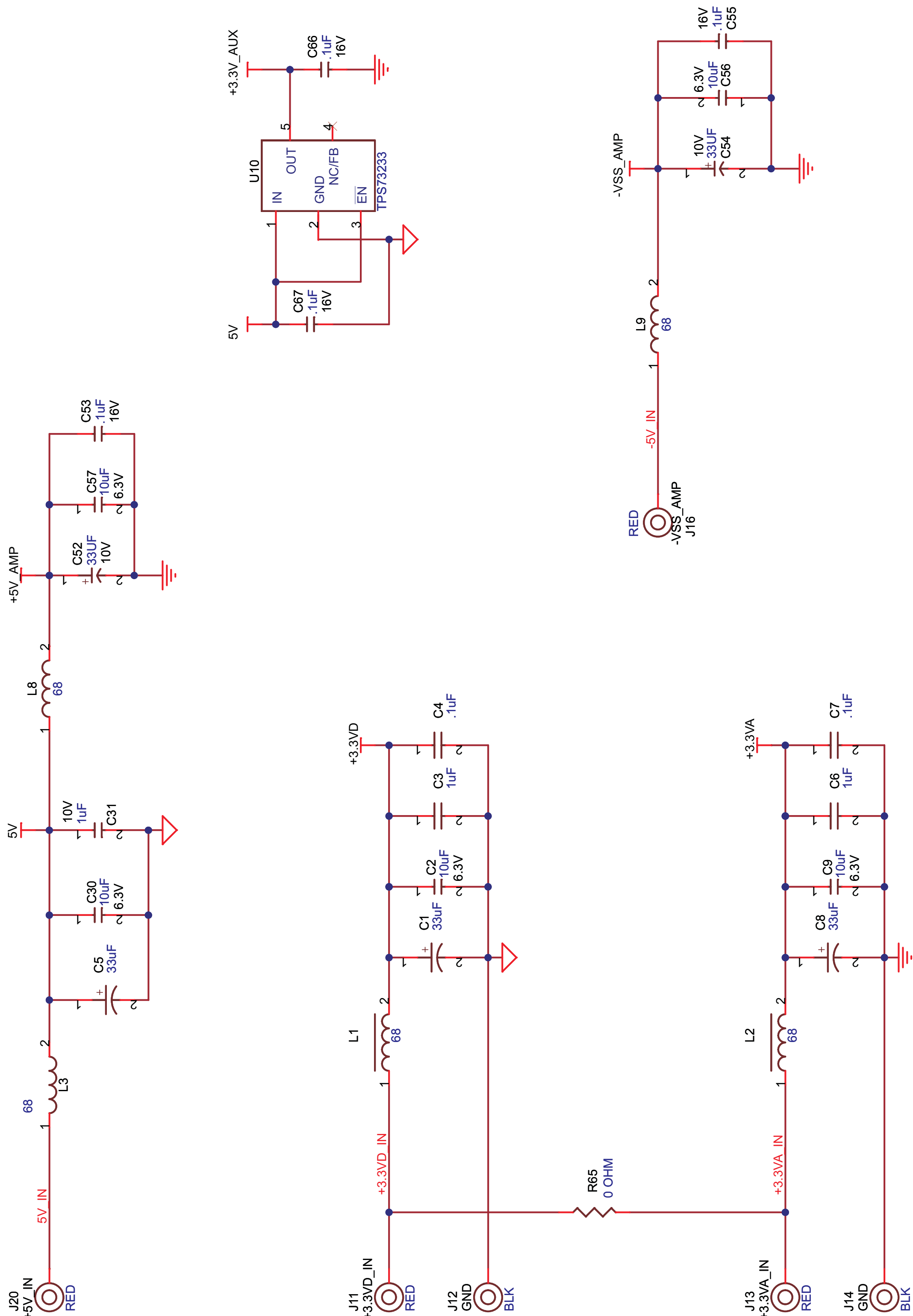


Figure 11. EVM Schematic, Sheet 5

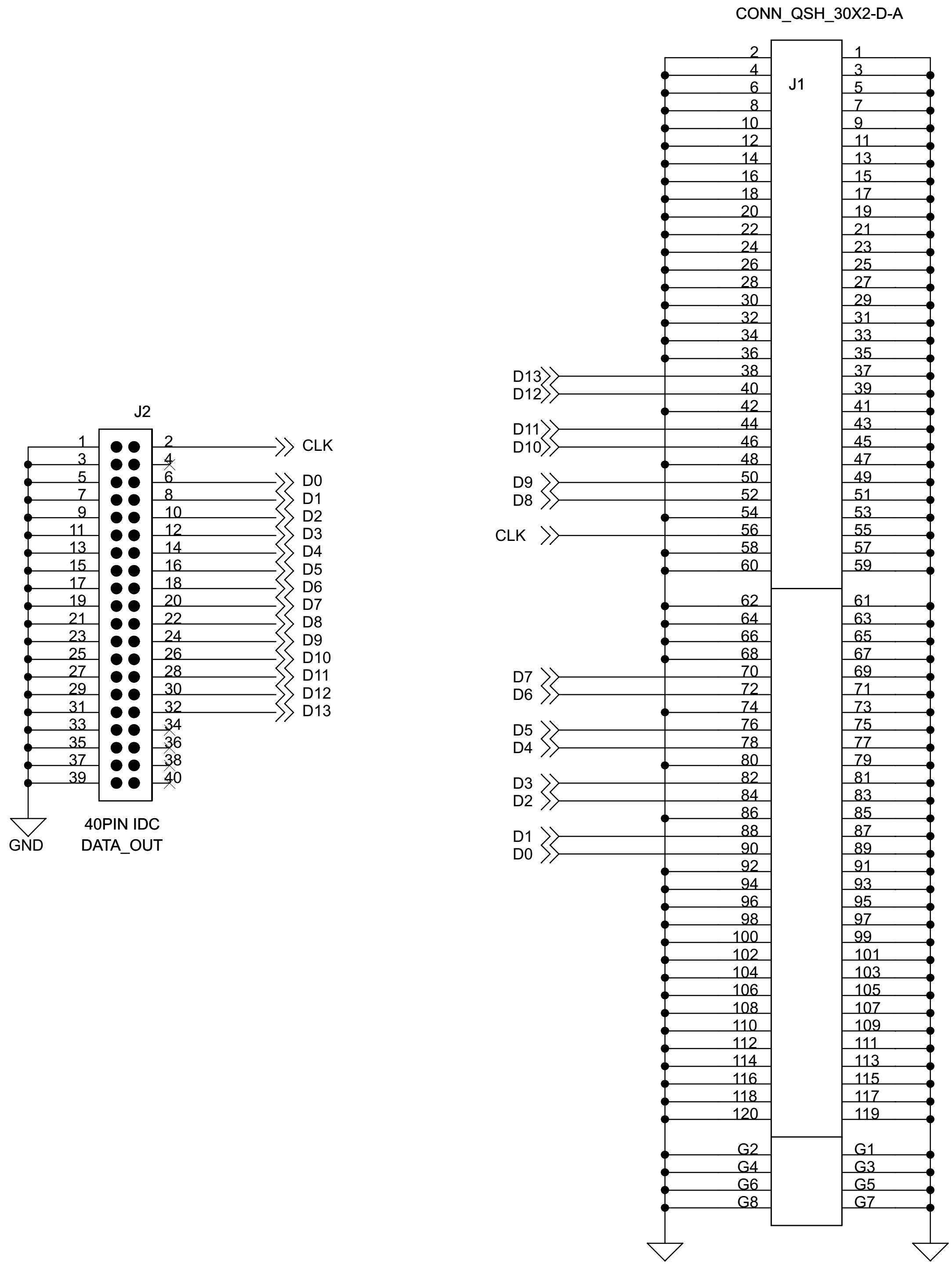


Figure 12. Breakout Board Schematic, Sheet 6

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EVM WARNINGS AND RESTRICTIONS

It is important to operate this EVM within the input voltage range of–0.3 V to 3.6 V and the output voltage range of –0.3 V to 3.6 V.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

Applying loads outside of the specified output range may result in unintended operation and/or possible permanent damage to the EVM. Please consult the EVM User's Guide prior to connecting any load to the EVM output. If there is uncertainty as to the load specification, please contact a TI field representative.

During normal operation, some circuit components may have case temperatures greater than 50°C. The EVM is designed to operate properly with certain components above 25°C as long as the input and output ranges are maintained. These components include but are not limited to linear regulators, switching transistors, pass transistors, and current sense resistors. These types of devices can be identified using the EVM schematic located in the EVM User's Guide. When placing measurement probes near these devices during operation, please be aware that these devices may be very warm to the touch.

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